[illegible] After pulse. 1 (ii) ~~(1)~~

9

Yi 2
7396
F 6

Division of Diseases

Diseases have been divided in the following manner.

I They have been called Idiopathic, and Symptomatic. This division of disease has ~~led into several~~ ~~mistakes~~ sometimes led to great mistakes in practice. E.g. the Hydrophobia from the bite of a rabid Animal is said to be the only idiopathic case of that disease, but the disease is exactly the same in its seat and its symptoms, & often in its termination, when it arises from cold & fever. Again a Tetanus from a wound is said to be the only Idiopathic ~~state~~ case of that disease, but ~~the~~ its seat & symptoms ~~& termination~~ are always, & frequently ~~the~~ its termination

v and hence it often continues, & ~~with~~
sometimes ends in death after the worms
are dislodged from the body.

from all its causes, are the same & require the same remedies to cure it. Once more Hydrocephalus internus from Worms is said to be a Symptomatic disease, but it is as truly Idiopathic as if it ~~was~~ had been produced by a fall or blow upon the head; In like manner, many other diseases diffuse themselves by what are called Symptoms, by means of Sympathy over every part of the body ~~[illegible]~~ all of which become equal in force & Danger & similar in termination to the primary disease, and require the same force of remedies to subdue them. It is of consequence to attend to this remark.

Recollect the resemblance of disease to

as to require a greater quantity ~~greater~~ of
V ~~and which requires the same caution~~
water
^ to extinguish it, than the force from
whence it was derived. Recollect further the
numerous effects of inordinate self love—or
the primary or seminal principle of moral
evil. These effects, or *symptoms* as they might
be called, ~~as of~~ of evil are often far more
formidable, and destructive than the evil
~~fr~~ by which they are produced.

fire, a single spark of which by escaping from a blazing Chimney, produces upon ~~the~~ roof of a house a flame ~~more~~ so extensive, and terrible ~~than the source from whence it was derived~~. By keeping your eyes steadily fixed upon the Unity of disease, you will not be misled by this division of diseases which has been mentioned;

II Diseases are divided into acute and chronic. I adopt ~~the la~~ these terms in conformity to custom, but it would be more proper to ~~call~~ call them diseases of a short and transient, and of a ~~chronic~~ long duration, for some acute diseases, are not painful, and some chronic diseases as they are called, are attended with uniform

pain. Perhaps the ~~word~~ term protracted would in some cases be more appropriate particularly in fevers, and the term Chronic more proper for such diseases as continue with alternations of debility and disorder for months and years. ~~I shall here barely hint that th~~ I shall say hereafter that ~~many & the use of the term~~ Chronic ~~in~~ diseases & disorders ~~medicine~~ have arisen chiefly from neglected, or half cured short or transient diseases.

III Diseases have been divided into Epidemic - endemic - Sporadic ~~&~~ intermittent, & contagious. This division applies chiefly to fevers.

1 Epidemics affect whole Communities nearly at the same time. They originate from 3 causes viz

1 the insensible qualities of the Air, 2 bad provisions,

V They spread ~~the~~ ~~when they are so derived from~~ from the first cause thro' the ~~the insensible qualities~~ infection of the air ~~by~~ only — as the Influenza & bilious fever — some of them spread by contagion as the measles & small pox.

VI their symptoms, they have received from Dr Sydenham the name of Stationary diseases.

& 3ly ~~or~~ bad water. They appear & ~~appear~~ Disappear occasionally, & rarely prevail every year. ~~The measles do~~ ~~In all they belong to the Class of Epidemic diseases~~. From the general Uniformity of it

2 Endemic are those diseases which appear in a town or Country, & are the offspring of Causes obviously Domestic. Thus the Hepatitis or Liver disease is the endemic of the East Indies, ~~the~~ a swelling of the glands, — of Barbadoes, — Cancer of Lima — enlarged Spleen of the Southern States, & yellow fever of nearly all the States in ~~the~~ America. Some diseases are both epidemic, and ~~epi~~ endemic as the plague in Egypt, and the yellow fever in the United States.

3 Sporadic Diseases are solitary Cases of Disease that are occasionally epidemic.

4 Intermittent Diseases are those fevers

which are produced by heat, cold & other sensible qualities of the Atmosphere. They are Catarrh, Angina, pneumony, and rheumatism.

5 Contagious diseases are such as affect the body either through the medium of the air, or by contact, or in both ways. The small pox & measles ~~affect~~ belong to ~~the latter~~ both ~~to~~ Classes of diseases. ~~Th~~ ~~the venereal disease~~, ~~and~~ the Leprosy when contagious, & the Venereal disease affect only by contact.

IV Diseases are divided ~~as~~ as I shall say more fully hereafter according as they affect the blood-vessels, the nerves, the muscles - the brain, the Lymphatics - the alimentary canal, the viscera the ~~Skin~~ blood and the Skin. Few diseases affect but one of those systems. They generally affect two, or more of them, & sometimes all of

them in succession and rotation.

Having thus delivered some preliminary remarks upon the proximate cause, the effects – the seats – signs and divisions of diseases as they are called, we proceed next to enumerate all those remote causes or agents, or circumstances which by adding to, or abstracting from the natural stimuli which support health and life bring on debility, and thus predispose the system to ascend ~~the~~ and descend the ladder ~~of~~ composed of the steps formerly mentioned. These ~~were~~ steps I said were, after debility, depression irritability morbid excitement, ~~dis~~- or ~~disease~~ obvious disease – oppression, prostration, disorder & debility. Or when those causes do not manifest ~~their~~ effects to ~~where to~~

our senses; in the order that has been mentioned, ~~both pass rapidly thro' us and shew their effects only in~~ they act so feebly as to produce debility or disorder only; or they pass so rapidly through the system as to shew their effects only in obvious disease — or only in oppression; or only in prostration; or only in death. this Quest. is an important part of our Course, for without a knowledge of those causes, we shall neither be able to prevent, nor to cure diseases, for a part and often the first part of the cure consists in removing the remote causes whether predisposing, exciting, or occasional which produce the proximate cause that is "ipse morbus" or the disease itself. — I found this part of pathology when I first began to —

teach ~~this branch of medicine~~,
~~lectures~~ it, like a road covered with rubbish.
I shall lay before you ~~the all my res~~ the
fruits of my labors in endeavouring to
remove it. If I have not ~~made~~ succeeded in making this road
~~passable~~ or easily passable, ~~nor passable~~, you must not
pleasant
think from accompanying me ~~thro~~ along,
it, for you must travel it, or you
cannot be either scientific or practical
physicians.—